

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
FORT WORTH DIVISION**

**CHRISTOPHER BUSH,**

**Plaintiff,**

**v.**

**FORD MOTOR CREDIT  
COMPANY, LLC,**

**Defendant.**

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**Civil Action No. 4:20-cv-00061-P**

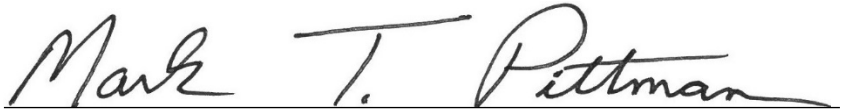
**ORDER**

Local Rule 83.10(a) requires the appearance of local counsel where counsel of record for a party does not reside in this district or maintain their principal office in this district. N.D. Tex. R. 83.10(a). “Local counsel” means a member of the bar of this court who resides or maintain their principal office in this district and whose residence or principal office is located within 50 miles of the courthouse in the Fort Worth Division. *Id.*; see *United States v. Thomas*, No. 4:13-CV-688-A, 2013 WL 11332537, at \*1–2 (N.D. Tex. Sept. 5, 2013) (McBryde, J.) (holding that Local Rule 83.10(a) required Austin-based attorney to designate local counsel).

On January 24, 2020, the parties were directed to comply with Local Rule 83.10 within fourteen days if they were not already in compliance. *See* ECF No. 44. A review of the record reveals that Plaintiff Christopher Bush is still not in compliance with Local Rule 83.10(a). Because Bush has failed to follow the Local Rules of the Northern District and

has failed to follow a court order, the Court **ORDERS** that this case is **DISMISSED** **without prejudice** pursuant to Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.<sup>1</sup>

**SO ORDERED** on this **31st day of March, 2020.**

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mark T. Pittman". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a horizontal line drawn underneath it.

Mark T. Pittman

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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<sup>1</sup>“Although the language of Rule 41(b) requires that the defendant file a motion to dismiss, the Rule has long been interpreted to permit courts to dismiss actions sua sponte for a plaintiff’s failure to prosecute or comply with the rules of civil procedure or court’s orders.” *Olsen v. Maples*, 333 F.3d 1199 n.3 (10th Cir. 2003) (citing *Link v. Wabash R.R. Co.*, 370 U.S. 626, 630–31 (1962)).